

These differences between the plants, as well as the pronounced difference in the distribution of the European and the American Wood Sorrels indicate that DeCandolle and Zuccarini were correct in maintaining the American plant as a distinct species, and that Bigelow's first impulse to separate the American plant was well grounded, although he afterward, from failing to observe the numerous concomitant characters, reduced his own species. The Wood Sorrel of northeastern America should, therefore, be known as *Oxalis americana* Bigelow.

The typical *Oxalis americana* has the petals white, delicately lined with pink or crimson, rarely with the pink tinge nearly or quite absent. Occasionally colonies are found with the petals bright rose-purple, quite parallel with the European plants which have been called *O. Acetosella*, var. *subpurpurescens* DC. These plants, however, represent merely a color form, which occurs more or less sporadically through the range of the typical form of the species, and they are best treated as forms rather than as varieties. The form with the rose-purple petals in America may be called

OXALIS AMERICANA Bigelow, forma **rhodantha**, n. f., petalis purpureis.

Petals purple.—MAINE: swamp, Chesterville, July 3, 1906, Agnes Chase & Lillian O. Eaton. NEW HAMPSHIRE: Crawford Notch, C. E. Faxon (TYPE in Gray Herb.). VERMONT: Garden of Eden, Eden, Lamoille Co., July 19, 1916, C. H. Knowlton; mountain-side, Manchester, 1892, A. J. Grout.

GRAY HERBARIUM.

A VARIETY OF SMILAX GLAUCA.

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SOME years ago I became acquainted with the fact that *Smilax glauca* Walt., as generally understood, comprises two distinct forms — one a plant with leaves quite smooth or, under a lens, very obscurely papillose beneath, the other with the leaves prominently roughened beneath, either chiefly on the veins or densely over the whole surface, with short subglanduliform bluntish papillae, or even hirtellous-pul-

verulent. The former, if one may judge from the material in the Gray Herbarium, ranges from Massachusetts to North Carolina, and occurs again in Florida and Oklahoma. The latter is represented in the Gray Herbarium and the United States National Herbarium by material from Virginia to northern Florida (Jacksonville), west to Texas (Houston) and north to Ohio and Illinois. The material of this papillose form was separated by the writer in the two herbaria mentioned under a manuscript name, the smooth and more northern-ranging plant being taken as the typical form of the species. Publication of the variety was delayed, however, as the writer expected to have an opportunity to examine the type in Walter's herbarium in the British Museum. However, careful examination of the Walter Herbarium showed no specimen representing Walter's name. In the De Candolle (general) Herbarium at Geneva, however, I found a good specimen of the plant with leaves densely pulverulent beneath, which was labeled "*Smilax sarsaparilla* L. Carol. merid. Fraser." It seems to the writer that this specimen of Fraser's may be taken, in the lack of any direct evidence from the Walter Herbarium, as indicating the varietal identity of Walter's *Smilax glauca*.¹ It is not suggested that this plant of Fraser's is in any sense a type of Walter's *S. glauca*, but merely that, coming as it does from somewhere near the type locality of Walter's plant, all means for absolutely identifying which are now forever lost, it affords sufficiently strong presumptive evidence of the identity of Walter's *S. glauca* with the papillose form to justify the restricted use of the name in this sense. To this it may be added that the papillose form is much the commoner of the two south of Virginia and that the smooth-leaved form, so far as is shown by the herbaria consulted, is not found in South Carolina.

The two varieties of *Smilax glauca* here recognized may be distinguished as follows.

SMILAX GLAUCA Walt. var. **genuina**: foliis subtus dense papillois vel hirtello-pulverulentis.—*S. glauca* Walt. Fl. Car. 245 (1788), as here restricted.—VIRGINIA: Bedford Co., 1871, *Curtiss* (U. S.²). NORTH CAROLINA: near Waynesville, 900–1500 m., 1910, *Standley* 5513 (U. S.), 5589 (U. S.); Biltmore, 1896–97, *Biltmore Herbarium* 1322, 1322b; Swain Co., 515 m., 1891, *Beardslee & Kofoid*; Sunburst, Haywood Co., 1911, *House* 4610. SOUTH CAROLINA: *Fraser* (hb. DC.)

¹ The description by Walter of his plant as with "foliis . . . laevibus" probably refers to their unarmed character rather than to glabrosity.

² U. S. = United States National Herbarium; other material cited is in Gray Herbarium.

GEORGIA: Stone Mt., 1900, *Pollard & Maxon* 482; Tallulah Falls, Rabun Co., 485 m., 1893, *Small*; Dalton, 1900, *Wilson* 87. FLORIDA: Jacksonville, 1893, *Curtiss* 4156 (U. S.); without def. loc., *Chapman*. ALABAMA: Spring Hill, 1909, *Mackenzie* 4098. TENNESSEE: Knoxville, 1898, *Ruth* 146 (U. S.), & 1904, *Ruth* 442. KENTUCKY: Pine Mt., Bell Co., 1893, *Kearney* 485. OHIO: Chillicothe, 1885, *Safford* 411 (U. S.). ILLINOIS: Tunnel Hill, Johnson Co., 1902, *E. L. Ridgway* (U. S.). LOUISIANA: without def. loc., *Hale, Carpenter*. TEXAS: Houston, 1872, *E. Hall* 641.

Var. **leurophylla**: foliis subtus glabris laevibus vel interdum obscure punctato-subpapillosis.—TYPE from MASSACHUSETTS: Great Pond, Centreville, 16 June 1896, *E. F. Williams* (in Gray Herb.).—All the material examined from the coast north of Virginia (Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Del., D. C.) belongs to this variety. Other specimens examined are: VIRGINIA: Fort Myer, 1894, *Mearns*; Peak Mt., Pulaski Co., 670 m., 1892, *Small* (approaching var. *genuina*); Phoebus, 1912, *Robinson* 370; Buckroe, 1912, *Robinson* 369; near Franklin, 1893, *Heller* 1022; Western Branch, 1840, *Rugel*. WEST VIRGINIA: Durbin, 1904, *Greenman* 134. NORTH CAROLINA: Tryon, 1899, *Churchill*. FLORIDA: Eustis, 1894, *Nash* 564. OKLAHOMA: near Page, Laflore Co., 1913, *Stevens* 2700 (approaching var. *genuina*); near Miami, Ottawa Co., 1913, *Stevens* 2278.

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